(XLIXth Year.) THE (No. 2473.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, June 5, 1794.

COURTRAY, *March* [illegible].

WE are in expectation of leaving this in the courſe of a few days (it is ſaid on Tueſday next) for Tournay; from whence we ſhall proceed to join the prince of Cobourg. The French have withdrawn their troops in a great meaſure from this frontier, though they come every morning into the neighbourhood of Menin in force to reconnoitre. This day they approached to Roncq, with three pieces of cannon, drove in the picquet of emigrants and York rangers, and ſeemed determined to remain there. Information having been diſpatched from thence by general Abercrombie to his royal highneſs the duke of York, the flank battalion of guards was ordered to march by Marco from hence, and the emigrants, York rangers and Huſſars, to attack in front from Halum, while the guards turned their flank. On the appearance of this latter corps, the Carmagnoles retreated with precipitation towards Lincelles, and the village was again taken poſſeſſion of by our troops.

FRANCFORT, *March* [illegible].

Diſpatches were received here this day from Berlin, with a declaration of the Germanic body, of ſo late a date as the fourteenth inſtant.

This declaration ſtates, that his Pruſſian majeſty, having fulfilled all his obligations as ally and co-member, and perceiving that the court of Vienna, and the diet of Ratiſbon, had miſinterpreted his intentions, and declined complying with his juſt demands, has found himſelf, in the preſent ſtate of things, under the neceſſity of withdrawing, and recalling into his own ſtates, the ſurplus of the contingent of 20,000 men, which he was obligated, by virtue of his treaty of alliance, and as prince of the empire, to employ againſt the common enemy.

In conſequence, this ſurplus has already received orders to march, and to return into the Pruſſian ſtates, by way of Cologne. The Pruſſian troops remaining at Mentz, and in the environs of this place, are under the command of general Kalkreuth.

March 27. The ſudden departure of the archduke Charles from Bruſſels for Vienna, was occaſioned by the diſpatches received at Valenciennes by the prince of Cobourg, from Berlin, containing the king of Pruſſia's letters to that general; in which his majeſty declares his intention of now withdrawing the greateſt part of his troops.

The object of the archduke's journey is, to endeavour to conciliate if poſſible, the differences ſubſiſting between the emperor, his brother, and the cabinet of Berlin. The prince will have arrived at Vienna yeſterday or this day. He travelled with the utmoſt expedition, having been only forty hours on the road from Bruſſels to Francfort.

He ſtopped here about a couple of hours to hold a conference with general Kalkreuth, at the iſſue of which a courier was diſpatched to Berlin, with the motives which induced the archduke to repair ſo unexpectedly, and with ſuch ſpeed to Vienna, in hopes of perſuading the emperor, his brother, to overlook every other conſideration for the moment, and to take into conſideration the impending deſtruction of the empire, ſhould his Pruſſian majeſty perſiſt in his preſent plan.

On the other hand, the diet alarmed at the dangers which threatened the empire, has acceded, in *toto*, to the king of Pruſſia's demands relative to the ſupplying his army with proviſions. It remains for us now to learn (and that ſhortly will be known) whether the court of Vienna will lower its tone, whether the very preſſing repreſentations of marſhal Mollendorff, for whom the king of Pruſſia has the higheſt regard, thoſe of ſeveral of the greateſt princes and circles of the empire, the negotiations of the miniſters from London and the Hague, which latter cannot be indifferent to the alarming conduct of this monarch, whether all theſe united, will be ſufficiently powerful and perſuaſive to effect a change of reſolution in a monarch ſo firm and decided, that when he has once taken a determination, no power on earth can make him recede.

Should the king of Pruſſia perſiſt in his plan, and withdraw the 35,000 men, the ſurplus of his contingent of 20,000 which remain here, the Germanic empire is threatened with inevitable ruin; the Auſtrians, with the army of the empire, will never be able to defend us efficiently, and ſave us from the deſtruction which the duchy of Deux-Ponts, the principality of Saarbruck, that of La Leyen, and the greater part of the luxuriant and fertile Palatinate, have experienced.—The army of the empire, newly raiſed, cannot be on their march before the end of the ſummer, and even then cannot be well organized or of great utility.

However, for the preſent, notwithſtanding our defenceleſs ſtate, our danger is not great. The enemy are very weak, having only [illegible] men in their entrenchments behind the Queich. Strong detachments of cavalry and artillery have been ſent to the army of the North, and to the army employed in the Vendee.

The French commiſſioners having completed the object of the miſſion have at length quitted Francfort, to return to their own country.

BRUSSELS, *March* [illegible].

The precipitate and unexpected departure of his royal highneſs, the archduke, for Vienna, has put us all into the utmoſt ſurpriſe. A thouſand contradictory, and even ridiculous reaſons, have been aſſigned for it; but the caſe is believed to be ſimply this—That at the general council held at Ath, where the plans for the operations of the campaign, brought by the count de Haddick, from Vienna, were ſubmitted to the generals, one of the ſettled parts of the plan was, that general Clairfayt ſhould command the advanced army over the duke of York. To this his royal highneſs poſitively objected. A diſcuſſion of the moſt ſerious nature took place, and two meetings were held, at which prince Charles and lord Elgin aſſiſted, in hopes of ſettling the affair, but without ſucceſs. The duke of York perſevered in demanding to have the chief command of the army in Flanders, under the direction of the prince de Cobourg. The debate was extremely warm; and a perſonal altercation aroſe, it is ſaid, to a violent height, inſomuch that the duke of York, in conſequence of ſome words between the prince of Saxe Cobourg and himſelf, declared that the Britiſh troops ſhould not act, until he had taken the direction of his court; and lord Elgin, after a long conference with his highneſs at Courtray, ſet out for England. Prince Charles had appointed nine o'clock in the morning of Friday laſt, for his departure, but it was retarded until midnight, on account of his chamberlain, the count de Werterlaw not having returned from Valenciennes, whither he was ſent on a ſpecial miſſion to M. de Cobourg.

We have an unfortunate piece of news here—It is ſaid that the king of Pruſſia is determined to make a ſeparate peace with the French republic, and that his troops are retiring into the Margraviates of Anſpach and Bareuth. This laſt event is confirmed by the letters received this morning from Francfort.

COWES, *April* 1.

By a neutral veſſel which arrived here lately from Breſt, we learn, that the French fleet there conſiſted of 28 ſail of the line ready for ſea, and all well manned; that part of the fleet, conſiſting of ſix ſhips, had a few days ago ſailed on a cruiſe; that an invaſion of England and the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey was much talked of, as ſoon as their armaments were complete, and the tranſports, which were preparing, were ready to receive the troops.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Guernſey, we hear all was ſafe and quiet there on Sunday laſt.

The maſter of the neutral veſſel from Breſt, reported, that ſeveral ſhips from Oporto, laden with wines, &c. bound to England, had lately been carried in there; alſo the Minerva, of Greenock, from Virginia.

From the LOWER RHINE, *March* 24.

By various accounts we learn, that the negotiations of the king of Pruſſia for the proviſioning of his army by the ſix neighbouring circles, have not ſucceeded; the elector of Bavaria and the duke of Wurtemberg, particularly excuſed themſelves, and were followed by various of the other circles; ſince which we have received certain accounts that all the Pruſſian army, except the contingent of 20,000 men, will ſhortly march back to Cologne, and laſt Thurſday the ſtadtholder of Bonn arrived at Cologne, to give notice to the chapter of the approaching march of the Pruſſian troops, and a Pruſſian officer is arrived there to notify the ſame to the magiſtracy; but as ſome arrangements muſt be made to provide the troops with ſuſtenance on their march to Cologne, they will not march from Mentz for ſome time.

The king of Pruſſia wrote a letter to the prince Cobourg, dated the 11th, acquainting him with the above reſolution, adding, that the Pruſſian troops ſhould not march all at once, but in diviſions, that the general might have time to direct ſuch meaſures as might prevent the enemy from taking advantage of their departure, and that he might ſecure the fortreſs of Mentz and the empire from any incurſion.

OSTEND, *April* 2.

We expect ſomething very extraordinary within a few days. Our generals think it neceſſary to take precautions againſt any thing that may happen. Accordingly, not only the ſtores and the greateſt part of the proviſions, but all the heavy baggage of the army, is to be moved to Antwerp; and all the ſhipping of any value are ordered quickly to leave Oſtend harbour. They already talk of evacuating the Flemiſh and Belgic country.

PLYMOUTH, *March* 22.

A letter was received here yeſterday from a gentleman at Guernſey, which ſtates, that a cutter, belonging to that place, had ſlipped into St. Maloes in the night of the 14th inſt. and brought off three French officers (royaliſts) whom ſhe landed at Southampton, and they immediately ſet off expreſs for London, with intelligence for government, ſaid to be of the higheſt importance to this country.

While the cutter lay at St. Maloes, an embarkation of troops was then taking place, which continued day and night; the number to be embarked was ſaid to be 18,000, for which purpoſe a ſufficient number of tranſports were lying there for their reception, and it is generally ſuppoſed they are deſtined on an expedition againſt Jerſey and Guernſey.

Several large frigates were lying in the harbour, who were to take the tranſports under their protection, and to ſail immediately when the embarkation was completed.

FALMOUTH, *March* 25.

Yeſterday was pregnant with rumours of great importance.

The circumſtance of the archduke Charles, brother of the emperor, and governor of the Low Countries, having ſuddenly ſet off for Vienna, on the evening of the 19th, in conſequence of an expreſs which he received, has given riſe to much conjecture and ſpeculation at Bruſſels. We ſhall ſtate all the circumſtances which have come to our knowledge, and leave the public to judge for themſelves.

Yeſterday Mr. Hankey received a letter from Bruſſels, dated Saturday laſt, ſtating that the archduke Charles, in conſequence of an expreſs, ſet off in the evening of the 19th for Condé. He there met with a boy to whom he paid particular reſpects. He brought him to Bruſſels the night of the 21ſt, and on the morning of the 22d, departed together for Vienna. That boy was ſuppoſed to be the young king of France. This letter, Mr. Hankey ſhewed to the miniſter.

By an expreſs from Bruſſels which left that city likewiſe on Saturday, very different accounts were received. The general belief, according to this account, of the archduke's ſudden departure, was, that the emperor was dangerouſly ill, and, according to ſome, actually dead.

The earl of Elgin arrived in town yeſterday morning at 6 o'clock, having made an uncommonly quick journey from Bruſſels to London.

It was generally believed at Bruſſels when the laſt accounts came away, that the king of Pruſſia had actually made a compact with the ruling power in France: In conſequence of which, his forces, his contingent excepted, will be withdrawn from the frontiers. We ſtate this as a mere report.

The Carmagnole, French frigate, carries thirty 24 pounders, and is manned with the flower of the remnant of the French navy. She has hitherto proved ſucceſsful, not having met with any thing near her proportion in metal. The Artois, lying at Deptford, under the command of lord Charles Fitzgerald, goes out under a roving commiſſion, and means to ſail into the track which this republican veſſel has for ſome time occupied in the North Seas. The Artois carries 28 eighteen pounders, and 6 nine pounders on the ſame deck, 4 thirty-two pounders (caronnades) on the quarter deck, and four nine pounders on the forecaſtle. The Daniſh veſſels are no ſmall object of this enterpriſe.

The viſcount Pioger, aid-de-camp to the marquis de Dreſnay, the French general who commands the emigrants, came to Weymouth in the packet, and we learn that the royaliſts on the banks of the Loire are 80,000 ſtrong; but that only half that number are properly armed, the reſt having only ſticks, clubs, or any weapon they could get.

LONDON, *March* 26.

It may be depended upon as certain, that the king of Pruſſia, our great, faithful, humane, and good ally, will give no more aſſiſtance in the war againſt France. This country may even be thankful if that virtuous monarch avoids taking an active part in favour of the French republicans.

It is ſuppoſed that Pruſſia is not the only power that has ſhewn ſymptoms of defection from the grand alliance. Spain too, it is ſaid, begins to think that [illegible] will be to take care of itſelf.

Monday, in the houſe of commons, Mr. Grey ſaid, "There was one queſtion which had been particularly put by ſome honourable friends of his, and which had not yet received any anſwer from miniſters; it was reſpecting a rumour that prevailed every where for ſome days paſt, and was received with every appearance of truth; he meant this plain queſtion, "Whether the king of Pruſſia had, or had not, withdrawn from the confederacy of the powers allied againſt France, and thus left us engaged in a deſtructive and expenſive war, after taking from us ſo eſſential a part of the ſupport which he was bound to give." He conſidered the whole of this queſtion as regarding, from its importance, a ſpeedy deciſion; in hope, therefore, that it would ſoon come before the houſe, he would not now detain them longer." Mr. Pitt remained ſilent.

April 3. A letter from an intelligent correſpondent on the continent, received by the laſt mail, contains the following very agreeable communication, which, as friends to humanity, we earneſtly wiſh to be realized: "You may depend upon it, that the deſirable event of a peace will very ſoon take place. Negotiations for that purpoſe have been carrying on for ſome time between the belligerent powers; and the people of Brabant entertain the moſt confident expectations of a ſpeedy and amicable adjuſtment of all differences."

The French fleet, according to an account brought to Weymouth by the maſter of an American veſſel arrived from Breſt, has ſailed in three diviſions; the laſt diviſion conſiſted of ſeven ſhips of the line, and one frigate. This diviſion ſteered an eaſterly courſe on Friday laſt, when the maſter quitted it.

Baron Stael arrived about the middle of laſt month at Copenhagen, for the very important purpoſe of negotiating a treaty between Sweden and Denmark, for the protection of the commerce of the two kingdoms, and for the maintenance of their neutrality, by a powerful naval armament.

Letters have been received in town, by the laſt mayor and other perſons, from Jerſey and Guernſey, dated the 28th of March, which ſtate, that the alarm in Jerſey had conſiderably ſubſided. "The force landed upon the iſle of Chauſe, amounted only to 2000 men; the Carmagnole frigate, of 44 guns, had been wrecked upon that iſland, but the crew were ſaved. The circumſtance of her firing a number of guns of diſtreſs had occaſioned part of the alarm in Jerſey.

April 5. Yeſterday Mr. Sparrow, the king's meſſenger, arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with diſpatches from the Britiſh head quarters, dated

St. Amand, April 1, 1794.

On Saturday laſt the enemy, in very great force, attacked the Auſtrians advanced poſts near Cateau, and carried three villages; but as ſoon as two battalions in the rear moved forward with ſome cavalry, they were repulſed with the loſs of 584 men, whoſe bodies were found.

On the 22d and 23d of March three Pruſſian regiments paſſed through Mentz on their return home, and large detachments of horſe and foot from the Auſtrian army under general Brown, have actually ſet out to replace them.

By the information of the captain of an American veſſel, it appears, that the French fleet, to the number of 28 ſhips of the line, is at ſea in different diviſions.

Our Francfort correſpondent's important letter is replete with accounts of the univerſal alarm in which the defection of the king of Pruſſia has involved all the German ſtates.

In the houſe of commons, on the firſt inſt. the chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, he was ſorry the houſe was not fuller, but he muſt now give notice of a ſubject of conſiderable importance. It might in the courſe of the next campaign become adviſeable for his majeſty to avail himſelf on the continent, of the aſſiſtance of Frenchmen who are willing to be employed in his majeſty's ſervice there, and that this was likely to be to a very conſiderable extent; and he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill on Friday for that purpoſe.

Letter from the king of Pruſſia to the elector of Mentz,
Berlin, January 21, 1794.

The extraordinary urgency of the preſent circumſtances, induces me to write this letter to your highneſs, in full aſſurance of your highneſs's perfect knowledge of the ſituation of Germany, our country. The dangerous criſis in which this country is thrown, by a war without example, with a formidable, furious and deſtructive enemy, who already menace the ſix frontier circles to enter them with fire and ſword; ſuch a criſis is too well known to your excellency, not to ſee the neceſſity of concurring with me, and with every ſtate animated with a patriotic zeal, in the moſt proper meaſure to ward off the danger.

Among all the meaſures which the empire can employ, which appears to me more inefficacious againſt an enemy, whoſe numbers diminiſh not, and who oppoſe a frantic fury in battle, to the reſources of tactics and a numerous artillery; nothing, I ſay, is more inſufficient than the general armament of the inhabitants of the circles which has been propoſed. This meaſure, "ſo dangerous, and ſo ſingularly delicate in itſelf," is ſtill more inadmiſſible, becauſe it can in no wiſe accord with the defence of the empire by my troops, and their retreat muſt infallibly be the conſequence.

As it is impoſſible for me to continue a war ſo far from the frontiers of my eſtates, and which is ſo expenſive, I have, ſome months ſince, frankly opened myſelf on this head to the principal powers who take part in the war, and I have entered on negotiations with them, which cannot yet be terminated.

It is for this reaſon I now find myſelf obliged to demand of the empire, to charge itſelf with the proviſioning of my army.

In reality, the neceſſary meaſures on this ſubject have been lately made at the diet; but your highneſs will conſider, that it is impoſſible to wait its deciſion; ſo that the only thing which remains to be done is, for the ſix frontier circles, who have moſt need of defence, to aſſemble immediately, for the purpoſe of furniſhing the ſaid proviſions proviſionally, until the diet has made its concluſion.

In conſequence, I beg of your highneſs, in the moſt preſſing manner, that your highneſs, in virtue of your character as arch-chancellor and director of the circles, would immediately convoke the ſix circles. The ſpeedy convocation of the ſix circles, and their furniſhing my army with proviſions, is the only means of ſaving Germany at this grand criſis. Without this, it will be impoſſible for me to make my troops maintain the field any longer againſt the enemy. I ſhall not fail, though with regret, to order them back into my ſtates, for their own defence, and to abandon the empire to itſelf and to its fate.

It is in the hands, therefore, of your highneſs that I put the ſafety of the empire; and confident of your wiſdom and patriotiſm, I expect you will employ the means which the laws of the empire give you, in ſuch a manner, that my views, directed to the good of the country, may be fulfilled, and that, by my troops being ſupplied with proviſions, I may be able to aſſure the empire of the moſt efficacious protection and defence.

Letter from the elector of Mentz, February 12.

"Your highneſs will ſee, by the copy of the letter I herewith ſend, the manner of thinking of his majeſty, the king of Pruſſia, in the ſingularly dangerous criſis of the preſent war, the demand he makes of the empire, and of the ſix frontier circles proviſionally. His majeſty having ſolicited me, for this purpoſe to proceed to a ſpeedy convocation of the directors of ſaid circles, I cannot fail to pray to your ſerene highneſs, in conjunction with the other prince directors of the circles of the empire, to inform the high ſtates of theſe circles of this matter as ſoon as poſſible, and at the ſame time to ſend, by the firſt of March to Francfort on the Main, the [illegible] deputies, with full powers to deliberate, reſolve, and decide upon what may be judged convenient, with the miniſters to be appointed by his Pruſſian majeſty."

DUBLIN, *March* 29.

The Engliſh news-papers of Monday and Tueſday are filled with a variety of reports.

Lord Elgin's arrival at London afforded matter for ſtrange ſpeculation; among which the illneſs or death of the emperor was one.

Others reported, that the archduke Charles was gone to Vienna, in conſequence of the news received at Bruſſels from Francfort; that the king of Pruſſia had withdrawn from the general alliance. It was alſo ſaid, that the young king had eſcaped from Paris, and was arrived ſafe at Bruſſels.

It does not appear that any account whatever has been received in London of the emperor's ſudden illneſs; any more than of the king of Pruſſia's having deſerted the general alliance. The news of his Pruſſian majeſty's final intentions in regard to the war, muſt come from lord Malmeſbury at Berlin, and not from Pruſſian agents at Francfort.—The report of the arrival of young Louis XVII. at Bruſſels, ariſes from a young German nobleman of about nine years of age, of great expectations, having arrived there from Francfort, from whence he travels in ſome ſtate.—The ruling dæmons of Paris have long held a malicious and obſtinate ſilence, even as to the exiſtence of the young monarch, and his injured relatives.

We cannot help thinking that the report, (for as yet it is only a report) of the ſeceſſion of the king of Pruſſia from the grand alliance, muſt be totally unfounded. That an abſolute monarch ſhould degrade himſelf by a pecuniary capitulation with the very dregs of mankind, and ſhould condeſcend to treat with thoſe, who have uſed towards all kings the moſt ſcandalous and vilifying epithets, ſeems to us little leſs than impoſſible. Time will develope this myſtery. But this much ſeems certain, that if it is poſſible for the French, by force, fraud, or bribery, to diſſolve the alliance againſt them, every power in Europe will, in its turn, become a prey to the deſpotiſm of their ſavage and ferocious anarchy; and the only comfort the firſt ſeceder can have, will be,——"Thou ſhalt, good Nemo, be the laſt I'll eat."

The arreſts and executions at Paris, continue in ſuch degree, that the number of daily victims is incredible. The late reports of ſcarcity there, are attempted to be contradicted; but, by the meaſures taken to prevent a monopoly, and to watch over the ſale of their eggs and cabbages, it does not appear that famine is very far from their doors.

April 3. We have authority upon which we can rely, to aſſert, in oppoſition to all the guillotine prints, that his Pruſſian majeſty will not withdraw his power from the general alliance; but, on the contrary, that he will bring more troops into the field this campaign, than he did the laſt.

[*Dublin Journal*]

JEREMIE, (*St. Domingo*) *April* 20.

The brigand mulattoes and negroes made an attack upon Tiburon, in the beginning of April, but were vigorouſly repulſed and put to flight, leaving on the field twelve or fourteen hundred men. A number of them were made priſoners, whom Jean Kiuna ordered to be decapitated, being unwilling to ſhew mercy to a ſingle one of thoſe villians—This brave negro was ſlightly wounded in the action; he there behaved like a hero, and is every day acquiring new claims to the gratitude of the whites.

We learn that Polverel has joined Sonthonax at Port-au-Prince, and, that that city is a prey to their cruelties: In a deſcent, which the brigands made after the affair of Montbrun and Sonthonax, the women were all embarked on board a number of veſſels, who attempted to leave the port precipitately. Two of them ran foul of one another in the paſs, one of which ſunk, and the others found themſelves ſtopped; upon this the commiſſioners ordered the forts to fire, which ſhattered numbers of them, with their artillery. The men and women endeavoured to ſave themſelves in the boats, a great number of whom periſhed. This dreadful event happened the beginning of April.

NEW-YORK, *May* 26.

Yeſterday arrived here, in 42 days from Londonderry, the ſhip Atlas, captain Bunker, by whom we have received Dublin papers to the 8th, and London papers to the 4th of April. Copious extracts there from ſhall be given to-morrow.—From a ſuperficial peruſal of the lateſt papers, we find that his majeſty the king of Pruſſia has withdrawn his army.

"Since the defection of the king of Pruſſia from the allies, (ſays a Dublin paragraphiſt) it is ſurpriſing to hear with what avidity the moſt ſanguine [illegible] for this tree of deſolation now circulate the report of an approaching peace."

It was reported, and believed, that Jerſey was in poſſeſſion of the French.

No action of conſequence has happened—dur many ſkirmiſhes.

Dr. Prieſtly preached his farewell ſermon on the 30th March, at Hackney, to a very crowded audience, previous to his ſailing for America—from Ac 20—32.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. John Bulkely and ſo dated Liſbon, March 10, to a merchant in this city.

"The wheat ſhipped from your port, if it continues to be ſuch in quality as the laſt cargo imported here from thence, it will get into high eſteem, command a ready ſale, and a better price than other from your continent, which ſhould be recommended to your farmers, and to clear it of the rye.

P. S. March 21. We have juſt received advice from Algiers, via Carthagena, down to the 6th inſt. that all the Algerine cruiſers, except one, were returned home tired of their unſucceſsful cruiſe, for they took nothing, which is a fortunate circumſtance, and affords us the higheſt ſatisfaction.

May 28. Via Liſbon and Boſton, and by private letters from London, dated April 8, Spain is ſaid to have officially acknowledged the independence of France.

PITTSBURGH, *May* 17.

About two weeks ſince, a Munſee Indian was killed at Fort Franklin by A. Robertſon, jun. It appears that this unfortunate affair was accidental.

Extract of a letter from general Wilkins dated Fort Franklin, 11th of May, 1794.

"The council of the Six Nations and Munſees that were here, reſpecting young Robertſon, cloſed this day. The Indians are perfectly ſatisfied with what was offered to ſatisfy the relations of the dead Indian. They are to receive the wampum brought by Mr. Nicholſon, and fifty dollars worth of goods, all of which are to remain in the hands of the commanding officer of this place, until the relations come to receive it, and Robertſon is to remain in confinement here until that time.

I left the troops that came with me in good ſpirits in the neighbourhood of Le Beuf, to which place I expect to return in a few days."

The Indians have lately been troubleſome on the Ohio; a man going down in a boat of the contractors was killed, and a family of four perſons were killed a ſhort diſtance below Muſkingum, about three weeks ago.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 27.

A gentleman in this city has received, from Rhode Iſland, a ſhort account of a moſt dreadful tranſaction which lately took place on board a ſhip belonging to *Gardner* and *Clark*, of Newport, employed in the African ſlave trade. This veſſel was ſent to Madag car, for a cargo of human beings. On their paſ to the Weſt Indies, the poor wretches endeavoured recover that liberty of which they were ſo cruel robbed—an awful conflict enſued, in which the m cooper, and three or four of the ſeamen were kil before the poor unfortunate blacks were ſubdued, fi of them were put to death, and ſixty mortally woun ed, ſo that the total loſs was one hundred and t As this information may be depended upon, the pub lic may expect to be painfully gratified in a ſhort tim with the circumſtances of this horrid and tragical bu neſs, more particularly detailed.

May 28. The orders which were iſſued by the go vernor of this ſtate for raiſing a thouſand militia, march immediately to protect our frontiers, have bee countermanded. This, bears a more pacific appe ance than the intelligence from that quarter wou ſeem to warrant. But no judgment can be form by the people, of the meaſures proper to be purſu from what they are ſuffered to know. Enough lea out, to diſquiet the people, and faith in their rep ſentatives alone, can make them hope that all goes for the beſt.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) *May* 17.

Captain Arnold informs, that as ſoon as certain in formation was received in the Weſt-Indies, of the em bargo in America, an embargo was alſo laid on all American veſſels in the ports of Jamaica and in Cap Nichola Mole.

From the AUGUSTA CHRONICLE, of May 10.

"James Seagrove, Eſq; ſuperintendent of Indian af fairs for the ſouthern department of the United States arrived here on the 3d inſtant, accompanied with ſe veral Creek chiefs. He has been five months in their nation on the miſſion of peace."

In the ſame paper is contained, a talk from the Creek nation to the governor of New-Orleans—a talk from the whole or the chiefs of the upper and lower Creek nation aſſembled at the Cuſſetaw, on the 18th of April, 1794. A talk from the White Lieutenant of Oakfuſkee, Mad Dog of Tuckabatchies, and Alexander Cornell, who were authoriſed by the Creek na tion to ſend the ſame to William Panton, merchant in Penſicola.

By theſe talks, it appears, that there was a general meeting of the chiefs of the Creek nation, about the middle of March laſt, at which Mr. Seagrove and thirty-ſeven principal chiefs of the Cherokees attended, for the purpoſe of ſettling all diſputes and miſunderſtandings between their nations and the Americans. That they are well pleaſed with the talk delivered to them by Mr. Seagrove, and are determined to live in peace and friendſhip with the United States. That they reject the talk, ſent them by the Spaniſh governor, inviting them to join in a war againſt the Frenchmen and Americans, who may be coming down the Miſſiſippi to attack the Spaniſh territories; and do not wiſh to hear any ſuch talks in future, as they diſtract their people, and diſturb their peace and hunting. They inform Mr. Panton that his talks have always been injurious to their peace and true intereſts, and that they are determined to have no more of his wicked advice—they alſo adviſe him to mind his trade and not trouble himſelf with their public concerns.

Nineteen Cherokee chiefs arrived here, yeſterday, by the way of Columbia. They were choſen by the free ſuffrages of the nation aſſembled, and are delegated by it, to conclude a laſting peace with the United States; for which purpoſe, they will ſail in a few days for Philadelphia, to treat with the preſident of the United States on that important miſſion.

BALTIMORE, *June* 2.

From good authority we can ſtate that Mr. Monroe of the ſenate was nominated on Tueſday laſt to ſucceed Governeur Morris as miniſter to the republic of France. The real friends of their country will no doubt rejoice that the important truſt of drawing cloſer the ties which unite the ſiſter republics ſhould be placed in hands ſo worthy the confidence of republicans.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Baltimore, dated May 30.

"The Pigou arrived here yeſterday from London, which ſhe left the 8th of April—The king of Pruſſia has certainly withdrawn his army, except his contingent as a member of the empire—Spain, it is confidently aſſerted, has acknowledged the French republic—England, it is ſaid, is favourably diſpoſed towards this country; and a general peace is talked of—There have been no late engagements—The French fleet is at ſea, in three diviſions."

Third Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 26.

The following meſſage was received from the preſident. Its importance to the mercantile intereſt induces us to give a literal copy of it.

United States, May 26, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE commiſſioners of his catholic majeſty having communicated to the ſecretary of ſtate, the form of a certificate, without which the veſſels of the United States cannot be admitted into the ports of Spain; I think it proper to lay it before congreſs.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

Form of a certificate which is required in order that the produce of the United States may be admitted into the ports of Spain, to wit:

Before me perſonally came of the city of , merchant and citizen, who being duly ſworn according to law, on his ſolemn oath doth depoſe and ſay, that the cargo here ſhipped by him in the ſhip , whereof is maſter, now bound from this port of for in Spain, to wit: are of the growth or produce of the United States of America (which I the ſaid notary or magiſtrate alſo atteſt) and that no part thereof is of the produce of France, or her colonies, nor have the ſame or any part thereof received any advantage or improvement in France, or any of its dependencies, nor in any manner contributed to its revenues; and the ſaid deponent further ſays, that the cargo ſo ſhipped is the ſole property of him the deponent, and that they are citizens of the United States of America and reſident merchants of the ſaid city of

Sworn as above before me ——. In teſtimony whereof, and that the ſaid goods are of the produce or manufacture of the ſaid United States of America, and that I am well informed that the ſaid ſhipment is bona fide intended for the port of ———, in the kingdom of Spain, I the ſaid magiſtrate and notary have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my notarial ſeal, the day and year above written.

Quod atteſtor.

*** THE members of the Annapolis Troop of Light Dragoons will meet at Mr. Mann's, at eleven o'clock on Saturday next, and will meet at the ſame place and time of day weekly, until all neceſſary arrangements are completed. Thoſe who are inclined to join this corps are requeſted to attend as above mentioned, or to ſignify their inclination in writing, directed to captain Kilty.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to 21 JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

For SALE,

THE late dwelling plantation of HEZEKIAH DENT, of Charles county, deceaſed, containing between 300 and 400 acres, lying on Gilbert Swamp, about 10 miles below Port-Tobacco, 33 from Alexandria, and 45 from the federal city; this plantation is well furniſhed with comfortable and convenient buildings of all kinds, and all other neceſſary improvements, in pretty good repair, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. There are about 130 acres of this place woodland, of pretty rail timber and good fire-wood, the ſoil well adapted to the produce of grain, and particularly to that of wheat and rye. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the land, and obtain any farther information reſpecting it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living upon the ſaid plantation.

MARTHA DENT.

Charles county, May 26, 1794. 1st 7/6

To be SOLD,

On reaſonable terms,

A BEAUTIFULL thorough bred MARE, and FILLEY at her foot. The above mare is this ſeaſon covered by High-Flyer. For particulars apply to

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. She was got by Mr. Galloway's Old Selim, and dam of Mr. Ogle's Badger.

London-town, May 30, 1794. 1

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS HOPEWELL, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are deſired to hand them in, properly authenticated, for payment, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

CLARE G. HOPEWELL, Executrix.

May 26, 1794. 1st 7/6

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Samuel Rawlings's tavern, on the morning of the 26th inſtant, a negro man named WILL, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, ſquare made, of a dark complexion, and ſhews his teeth when ſpeaking; had on when he abſconded, a green durant coat and oſnabrig overalls, the other part of his dreſs unknown; he took with him a violin, upon which he plays; he was ſeen to croſs South river ferry, and it is ſuppoſed he may be harboured in Annapolis, as his mother lives there. Whoever apprehends ſaid runaway, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home, paid by

1 ANNE HARWOOD.

May 31, 1794. Harwood

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Padſworth Farm, on the 20th of April laſt, a mulatto girl named JENNY, about nineteen years of age, remarkably ſtout and handſome, with ſtrait black hair; had on when ſhe went away, a fine white muſlinet jacket and petticoat, a high crowned black beaver hat, with a narrow riband round it, blue ſaſh, cotton ſtockings, and leather ſhoes, with high heels; ſhe took with her ſundry articles of apparel, among others a red moreens petticoat, and a red and white calico jacket. I am informed ſhe ſaid, after ſhe left home, that ſhe had leave from her miſtreſs to hire herſelf, and that ſhe was then looking for a place, and it ſeems ſhe croſſed Patapico river a few days afterwards and went to Baltimore-town in the ſtage. As ſhe was raiſed in that place and has relations there, it is probable ſhe is harboured among them. She is entirely unacquainted with all kinds of houſe work, and is ſubject to a hoarſe cough, and has ſome ſcars on her back and ſhoulders, occaſioned by her being ſcalded when a child. Whoever will apprehend ſaid girl, and bring her to the ſubſcriber, living about one mile from Queen-Anne, or ſecure her ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, if taken in this ſtate, if out of it THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable charges. 1st 11/3

ABRAHAM CLARK, Manager.

Prince-George's county, June 2, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Tueſday the 20th ult. from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near the Governor's Bridge, negro HARRY, a likely well made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 26 years of age; had on and took with him, a blue frize or duffil coat, an over jacket and breeches of white plains, new ticklenburg ſhirt, felt hat, and country made ſhoes and ſtockings; he will probably endeavour to paſs for a free man, by the name of Boſton, as he hath for ſome time paſt ſaid he deſcended from a free woman of that name, and hath attended the general court ſeveral terms to petition for his freedom, but could never produce any evidence to induce any gentleman of the bar to file a petition for him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS if taken up within twenty miles of home, and if at a greater diſtance the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

1st 7/6 SAMUEL TYLER.

June 2, 1794.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me laſt Saturday; he croſſed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Iſland on Sunday about nine o'clock, and ſtole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coatee and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue ſurtout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, ſome little plaits in his wool, and dreſſes very faſhionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well ſized, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid negro lad and mare, or Ten Pounds for Dick, and Five Pounds for the mare, and pay all reaſonable charges.

6 WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpoſes for which my lottery was inſtituted, and ſenſible that nothing ſhort of a ſucceſsful and ſpeedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope thoſe friends who have been ſo obliging as to diſpoſe of tickets for me, will readily excuſe me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies ariſing on their reſpective ſales, and remit the ſame to major John Davidſon, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joſeph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Eſquire, Upper Marlborough; or to myſelf, during the ſitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I ſhall attend to receive them. I alſo flatter myſelf that every purchaſer will, on the ſlighteſt reflection, feel the propriety of my wiſhes to have the above buſineſs completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

9 PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Waſhington county, March 25, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

12 Of both

HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton 7 RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thouſand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; ſaid land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the firſt quality.

There is alſo on ſaid land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of ſtones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in timothy, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be ſold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county,
May 10, 1794. 3

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, ſome time about the laſt of December, or firſt of January paſt, a PACKET (which contained a number of papers) directed to Thomas Marsh Forman. The papers can be of no uſe or value to any one but the ſubſcriber, who will feel himſelf much obliged to the finder, or the perſon who has the poſſeſſion of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the encloſed papers, to major Swan, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward, for

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

April 10, 1794. 6

THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a ſhort time, finds it neceſſary to remind thoſe perſons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, Dr. James Murray, that it is neceſſary their ſeveral accounts ſhould be cloſed in a ſhort time, for this purpoſe he has appointed Mr. John Stewart, at Dr. James Murray's, to ſettle and receive the ſeveral balances that are due, and he is alſo directed to uſe compulſory methods in every inſtance where it may be neceſſary.

9 W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

of the ſupport which he was bound to give?" He conſidered the whole of this queſtion as requiring, from its importance, a ſpeedy diſcuſſion; in hopes, therefore, that it would ſoon come before the houſe, he would not now detain them longer." Mr. Pitt remained ſilent.

April 3. A letter from an intelligent correſpondent on the continent, received by the laſt mail, contains the following very agreeable communication, which, as friends to humanity, we earneſtly wiſh to be realized: "You may depend upon it, that the deſirable event of a peace will very ſoon take place. Negotiations for that purpoſe have been carrying on for ſome time between the belligerent powers; and the people of Brabant entertain the moſt confident expectations of a ſpeedy and amicable adjuſtment of all differences."

The French fleet, according to an account brought to Weymouth by the maſter of an American veſſel arrived from Breſt, has ſailed in three diviſions; the laſt diviſion conſiſted of ſeven ſhips of the line, and one frigate. This diviſion ſteered an eaſterly courſe on Friday laſt, when the maſter quitted it.

Baron Stael arrived about the middle of laſt month at Copenhagen, for the very important purpoſe of negotiating a treaty between Sweden and Denmark, for the protection of the commerce of the two kingdoms, and for the maintenance of their neutrality, by a powerful naval armament.

Letters have been received in town, by the lord mayor and other perſons, from Jerſey and Guernſey, dated the 28th of March, which ſtate, that the alarm in Jerſey had conſiderably ſubſided. "The force landed upon the iſles of Chauſe, amounted only to 2000 men; the Carmagnole frigate, of 44 guns, had been wrecked upon that iſland, but the crew were ſaved. The circumſtance of her firing a number of guns of diſtreſs had occaſioned part of the alarm in Jerſey.

April 5. Yeſterday Mr. Sparrow, the king's meſſenger, arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, with diſpatches from the Britiſh head quarters, dated

St. Amand, April 1, 1794.

On Saturday laſt the enemy, in very great force, attacked the Auſtrians advanced poſts near Cateau, and carried three villages; but as ſoon as two battalions in the rear moved forward with ſome cavalry, they were repulſed with the loſs of 584 men, whoſe bodies were found.

On the 22d and 23d of March three Pruſſian regiments paſſed through Mentz on their return home, and large detachments of horſe and foot from the Auſtrian army under general Brown, have actually ſet out to replace them.

By the information of the captain of an American veſſel, it appears, that the French fleet, to the number of 28 ſhips of the line, is at ſea in different diviſions.

Our Francfort correſpondent's important letter is replete with accounts of the univerſal alarm in which the defection of the king of Pruſſia has involved all the German ſtates.

In the houſe of commons, on the firſt inſt. the chancellor of the exchequer ſaid, he was ſorry the houſe was not fuller, but he muſt now give notice of a ſubject of conſiderable importance. It might in the courſe of the next campaign become adviſeable for his majeſty to avail himſelf on the continent, of the aſſiſtance of Frenchmen who are willing to be employed in his majeſty's ſervice there, and that this was likely to be to a very conſiderable extent; and he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill on Friday for that purpoſe.

Letter from the king of Pruſſia to the elector of Mentz,
Berlin, January 21, 1794.

The extraordinary urgency of the preſent circumſtances, induces me to write this letter to your highneſs, in full aſſurance of your highneſs's perfect knowledge of the ſituation of Germany, our country. The dangerous criſis in which this country is thrown, by a war without example, with a formidable, furious and deſtructive enemy, who already menace the ſix frontier circles to enter them with fire and ſword; ſuch a criſis is too well known to your excellency, not to ſee the neceſſity of concurring with me, and with every ſtate animated with a patriotic zeal, in the moſt proper meaſure to ward off the danger.

Among all the meaſures which the empire can employ, which appears to me more inefficacious againſt an enemy, whoſe numbers diminiſh not, and who oppoſe a frantic fury in battle, to the reſources of tactics and a numerous artillery; nothing, I ſay, is more inſufficient than the general armament of the inhabitants of the circles which has been propoſed. This meaſure, "ſo dangerous, and ſo ſingularly delicate in itſelf," is ſtill more inadmiſſible, becauſe it can in no wiſe accord with the defence of the empire by my troops, and their retreat muſt infallibly be the conſequence.

As it is impoſſible for me to continue a war ſo far from the frontiers of my eſtates, and which is ſo expenſive, I have, ſome months ſince, frankly opened myſelf on this head to the principal powers who take part in the war, and I have entered on negotiations with them, which cannot yet be terminated.

It is for this reaſon I now find myſelf obliged to demand of the empire, to charge itſelf with the proviſioning of my army.

In reality, the neceſſary meaſures on this ſubject have been lately made at the diet; but your highneſs will conſider, that it is impoſſible to wait its deciſion; ſo that the only thing which remains to be done is, for the ſix frontier circles, who have moſt need of defence, to aſſemble immediately, for the purpoſe of furniſhing the ſaid proviſions proviſionally, until the diet has made its concluſion.

In conſequence, I beg of your highneſs, in the moſt preſſing manner, that your highneſs, in virtue of your character as arch-chancellor and director of the circles, would immediately convoke the ſix circles.

The ſpeedy convocation of the ſix circles, and their furniſhing my army with proviſions, is the only means of ſaving Germany at this grand criſis. Without this, it will be impoſſible for me to make my troops maintain the field any longer againſt the enemy. I ſhall not fail, though with regret, to order them back into my ſtates, for their own defence, and to abandon the empire to itſelf and to its fate.

It is in the hands, therefore, of your highneſs that I put the ſafety of the empire; and confident of your wiſdom and patriotiſm, I expect you will employ the means which the laws of the empire give you, in ſuch a manner, that my views, directed to the good of the country, may be fulfilled, and that, by my troops being ſupplied with proviſions, I may be able to aſſure the empire of the moſt efficacious protection and defence.

Letter from the elector of Mentz, February 11.

"Your highneſs will ſee, by the copy of the letter I herewith ſend, the manner of thinking of his majeſty, the king of Pruſſia, in the ſingularly dangerous criſis of the preſent war, the demand he makes of the empire, and of the ſix frontier circles proviſionally. His majeſty having ſolicited me, for this purpoſe to proceed to a ſpeedy convocation of the directors of ſaid circles, I cannot fail to pray to your ſerene highneſs, in conjunction with the other prince directors of the circles of the empire, to inform the high ſtates of thoſe circles of this matter as ſoon as poſſible, and at the ſame time to ſend, by the firſt of March to Francfort on the Main, the codirectorial deputies, with full powers to deliberate, reſolve, and decide upon what may be judged convenient, with the miniſters to be appointed by his Pruſſian majeſty."

DUBLIN, *March* 29.

The Engliſh news-papers of Monday and Tueſday are filled with a variety of reports.

Lord Elgin's arrival at London afforded matter for ſtrange ſpeculation; among which the illneſs or death of the emperor was one.

Others reported, that the archduke Charles was gone to Vienna, in conſequence of the news received at Bruſſels from Francfort; that the king of Pruſſia had withdrawn from the general alliance. It was alſo ſaid, that the young king had eſcaped from Paris, and was arrived ſafe at Bruſſels.

It does not appear that any account whatever has been received in London of the emperor's ſudden illneſs; any more than of the king of Pruſſia's having deſerted the general alliance. The news of his Pruſſian majeſty's final intentions in regard to the war, muſt come from lord Malmeſbury at Berlin, and not from Pruſſian agents at Francfort.—The report of the arrival of young Louis XVII. at Bruſſels, ariſes from a young German nobleman of about nine years of age, of great expectations, having arrived there from Francfort, from whence he travels in ſome ſtate.—The ruling dæmons of Paris have long held a malicious and obſtinate ſilence, even as to the exiſtence of the young monarch, and his injured relatives.

We cannot help thinking that the report, (for as yet it is only a report) of the ſeceſſion of the king of Pruſſia from the grand alliance, muſt be totally unfounded. That an abſolute monarch ſhould degrade himſelf by a pecuniary capitulation with the very dregs of mankind, and ſhould condeſcend to treat with thoſe, who have uſed towards all kings the moſt ſcandalous and verifying epithets, ſeems to us little leſs than impoſſible. Time will develope this myſtery. But this much ſeems certain, that if it is poſſible for the French, by force, fraud, or bribery, to diſſolve the alliance againſt them, every power in Europe will, in its turn, become a prey to the deſpotiſm of their ſavage and ferocious anarchy; and the only comfort the firſt ſeceder can have, will be,——"Thou ſhalt, good Nemo, be the laſt I'll eat."

The arreſts and executions at Paris, continue in ſuch degree, that the number of daily victims is incredible. The late reports of ſcarcity there, are attempted to be contradicted; but, by the meaſures taken to prevent a monopoly, and to watch over the ſale of their eggs and cabbages, it does not appear that famine is very far from their doors.

April 3. We have authority upon which we can rely, to aſſert, in oppoſition to all the guillotine prints, that his Pruſſian majeſty will not withdraw his power from the general alliance; but, on the contrary, that he will bring more troops into the field this campaign, than he did the laſt.

[*Dublin Journal.*]

JEREMIE, (*St. Domingo*) *April* 20.

The brigand mulattoes and negroes made an attack upon Tiburon, in the beginning of April, but were vigorouſly repulſed and put to flight, leaving on the field twelve or fourteen hundred men. A number of them were made priſoners, whom Jean Kiuna ordered to be decapitated, being unwilling to ſhew mercy to a ſingle one of thoſe villians—This brave negro was ſlightly wounded in the action; he there behaved like a hero, and is every day acquiring new claims to the gratitude of the whites.

We learn that Polverel has joined Sonthonax at Port-au-Prince, and, that that city is a prey to their cruelties: In a deſcent, which the brigands made after the affair of Montbrun and Sonthonax, the women were all embarked on board a number of veſſels, who attempted to leave the port precipitately. Two of them ran foul of one another in the paſs, one of which ſunk, and the others found themſelves ſtopped; upon this the commiſſioners ordered the forts to fire, which ſhattered numbers of them, with their artillery. The men and women endeavoured to ſave themſelves in the boats, a great number of whom periſhed. This dreadful event happened the beginning of April.

NEW-YORK, *May* 16.

Yeſterday arrived here, in 42 days from Londonderry, the ship Atlas, captain Bunker, by whom we have received Dublin papers to the 8th, and London papers to the 4th of April. Copious extracts from ſhall be given to-morrow.—From a [illegible] peruſal of the lateſt papers, we find that his ma the king of Pruſſia has withdrawn his army.

"Since the defection of the king of Pruſſia from the allies, (ſays a Dublin paragraphiſt) it is [illegible] to hear with what activity the moſt ſanguine [illegible] for this war of devaſtation now circulate the [illegible] of an approaching peace."

It was reported, and believed, that Jerſey was poſſeſſion of the French.

No action of conſequence has happened—many ſkirmiſhes.

Dr. Prieſtly preached his farewel ſermon 30th March, at Hackney, to a very crowded ence, previous to his ſailing for America—from 20—32.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. John Bulkely and
dated Liſbon, March 10, *to a merchant in this*

"The wheat ſhipped from your port, if it nues to be ſuch in quality as the laſt cargo here from thence, it will get into high eſteem, mand a ready ſale, and a better price than other your continent, which ſhould be recommended your farmers, and to clear it of the rye.

P. S. March 21. We have juſt received advice from Algiers, via Carthagena, down to the 6th inſt. that the Algerine cruiſers, except one, were returned tired of their unſucceſsful cruiſe, for they took thing, which is a fortunate circumſtance, and us the higheſt ſatisfaction.

May 28. Via Liſbon and Boſton, and by letters from London, dated April 8, Spain is ſaid to have officially acknowledged the independence France.

PITTSBURGH, *May* 17.

About two weeks ſince, a Munſee Indian was at Fort Franklin by A. Robertſon, jun. It appe that this unfortunate affair was accidental.

Extract of a letter from general Wilkins dated Fort Frank-
lin, 11*th of May,* 1794.

"The council of the Six Nations and Munſees were here, reſpecting young Robertſon, cloſed day. The Indians are perfectly ſatisfied with was offered to ſatisfy the relations of the dead Indian They are to receive the wampum brought by Mr. Nicholſon, and fifty dollars worth of goods, all of which are to remain in the hands of the commanding office of this place, until the relations come to receive it, and Robertſon is to remain in confinement here until time.

I left the troops that came with me in good ſpirits in the neighbourhood of Le Bœuf, to which place expect to return in a few days."

The Indians have lately been troubleſome on the Ohio; a man going down in a boat of the contractors, was killed, and a family of four perſons were killed a ſhort diſtance below Muſkingum, about three ago.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 27.

A gentleman in this city has received, from Rhode Iſland, a ſhort account of a moſt dreadful tranſaction which lately took place on board a ſhip belonging to *Gardner* and *Clark*, of Newport, employed in the African ſlave trade. This veſſel was ſent to Madagaſcar, for a cargo of human beings. On their paſſage to the Weſt Indies, the poor wretches endeavoured to recover that liberty of which they were ſo cruel robbed—an awful conflict enſued, in which the ma cooper, and three or four of the ſeamen were killed before the poor unfortunate blacks were ſubdued, fi of them were put to death, and ſixty mortally wounded, ſo that the total loſs was one hundred and As this information may be depended upon, the public may expect to be painfully gratified in a ſhort time with the circumſtances of this horrid and tragical buſineſs, more particularly detailed.

May 28. The orders which were iſſued by the governor of this ſtate for raiſing a thouſand militia, to march immediately to protect our frontiers, have been countermanded. This, bears a more pacific appearance than the intelligence from that quarter would ſeem to warrant. But no judgment can be formed by the people, of the meaſures proper to be purſued, from what they are ſuffered to know. Enough leaks out, to diſquiet the people, and faith in their repreſentatives alone, can make them hope that all goes on for the beſt.

CHARLESTON, (*S. C.*) *May* 17.

Captain Arnold informs, that as ſoon as certain information was received in the Weſt-Indies, of the embargo in America, an embargo was alſo laid on all American veſſels in the ports of Jamaica and in Cape Nichola Mole.

From the AUGUSTA CHRONICLE, of May 10.

James Seagrove, Eſq; ſuperintendent of Indian affairs for the ſouthern department of the United States, arrived here on the 3d inſtant, accompanied with ſeveral Creek chiefs. He has been five months in their nation on the miſſion of peace."

In the ſame paper is contained, a talk from the Creek nation to the governor of New-Orleans—a talk from the whole of the chiefs of the upper and lower Creek nation aſſembled at the Cuſſetaw, on the 18th of April, 1794. A talk from the White Lieutenant of Oakfuſkee, Mad Dog of Tuckabatchies, and Alexander Cornell, who were authoriſed by the Creek nation to ſend the ſame to William Panton, merchant, in Penſicola.

By theſe talks, it appears, that there was a general ting of the chiefs of the Creek nation, about the ddle of March laſt, at which Mr. Seagrove and ty-ſeven principal chiefs of the Cherokees attended, the purpoſe of ſettling all diſputes and miſunder- dings between their nations and the Americans. at they are well pleaſed with the talk delivered to m by Mr. Seagrove, and are determined to live in ce and friendſhip with the United States. That y reject the talk, ſent them by the Spaniſh gover- , inviting them to join in a war againſt the French and Americans, who may be coming down the ſſiſſippi to attack the Spaniſh territories; and do not h to hear any ſuch talks in future, as they diſtract ir people, and diſturb their peace and hunting. ey inform Mr. Panton that his talks have always n injurious to their peace and true intereſts, and t they are determined to have no more of his wicked vice—they alſo adviſe him to mind his trade and not uble himſelf with their public concerns.

Nineteen Cherokee chiefs arrived here, yeſterday, by way of Columbia. They were choſen by the free frages of the nation aſſembled, and are delegated by to conclude a laſting peace with the United States; which purpoſe, they will ſail in a few days for iladelphia, to treat with the preſident of the United tes on that important miſſion.

BALTIMORE, *June 2.*

From good authority we can ſtate that Mr. Monroe the ſenate was nominated on Tueſday laſt to ſucceed overneur Morris as miniſter to the republic of ance. The real friends of their country will no ubt rejoice that the important truſt of drawing cloſer ties which unite the ſiſter republics ſhould be ced in hands ſo worthy the confidence of republi- ns.

ANNAPOLIS, *June 5.*

tract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Baltimore, dated May 30.

"The Pigou arrived here yeſterday from London, hich ſhe left the 8th of April—The king of Pruſſia as certainly withdrawn his army, except his contin- nt as a member of the empire—Spain, it is confi- ently aſſerted, has acknowledged the French repub- —England, it is ſaid, is favourably diſpoſed to- wards this country; and a general peace is talked of— here have been no late engagements—The French et is at ſea, in three diviſions."

Third Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 26.

The following meſſage was received from the pre- dent. Its importance to the mercantile intereſt in- duces us to give a literal copy of it.

United States, May 26, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE commiſſioners of his catholic majeſty having mmunicated to the ſecretary of ſtate, the form of a rtificate, without which the veſſels of the United tates cannot be admitted into the ports of Spain; I hink it proper to lay it before congreſs.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

orm of a certificate which is required in order that the produce of the United States may be admitted into the ports of Spain, to wit:

Before me perſonally came   of the city of   , merchant and citizen, who being duly ſworn according to law, on his ſolemn oath doth de- poſe and ſay, that the cargo here ſhipped by him in he ſhip   , whereof   is maſter, now bound from this port of   for   in Spain, to wit:

re of the growth or produce of the United States of America (which I the ſaid notary or magiſtrate alſo atteſt) and that no part thereof is of the produce of France, or her colonies, nor have the ſame or any part thereof received any advantage or improvement in France, or any of its dependencies, nor in any manner contributed to its revenues; and the ſaid de- ponent further ſays, that the cargo ſo ſhipped is the ſole property of him the deponent, and that they are citizens of the United States of America and reſident merchants of the ſaid city of   .

Sworn as above before me ———. In teſtimony whereof, and that the ſaid goods are of the produce or manufacture of the ſaid United States of America, and that I am well informed that the ſaid ſhipment is bona fide intended for the port of ————, in the kingdom of Spain, I the ſaid magiſtrate and notary have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my notarial ſeal, the day and year above written.

Quod atteſtor.

** THE members of the ANNAPOLIS TROOP of LIGHT DRAGOONS will meet at Mr. Mann's, at eleven o'clock on Saturday next, and will meet at the ſame place and time of day weekly, until all ne- ceſſary arrangements are completed. Thoſe who are inclined to join this corps are requeſted to attend as above mentioned, or to ſignify their inclination in writing, directed to captain Kilty.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to 21 JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THE late dwelling plantation of HEZEKIAH DENT, of Charles county, deceaſed, contain- ing between 300 and 400 acres, lying on GILBERT SWAMP, about 10 miles below Port-Tobacco, 53 from Alexandria, and 45 from the federal city; this plantation is well furniſhed with comfortable and con- venient buildings of all kinds, and all other neceſſary improvements, in pretty good repair, with large and thriving orchards of the different kinds of fruit. There are about 130 acres of this place woodland, of pretty rail timber and good fire-wood, the ſoil well adapted to the produce of grain, and particularly to that of wheat and rye. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the land, and obtain any farther information reſpecting it, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living upon the ſaid plantation.

MARTHA DENT.

Charles county, May 26, 1794. 1st 7/6

To be SOLD,

On reaſonable terms,

A BEAUTIFULL thorough bred MARE, and FILLEY at her foot. The above mare is this ſeaſon covered by HIGH-FLYER. For particulars ap- ply to

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. She was got by Mr. Galloway's Old Selim, and dam of Mr. Ogle's Badger.

London-town, May 30, 1794. 1

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS HOPEWELL, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are deſired to hand them in, pro- perly authenticated, for payment, and all thoſe in- debted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

CLARE G. HOPEWELL, Executrix.

May 26, 1794. 1st 7/6

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne- Arundel county, near Samuel Rawlings's tavern, on the morning of the 26th inſtant, a negro man named WILL, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, ſquare made, of a dark complexion, and ſhews his teeth when ſpeaking; had on when he ab- ſconded, a green durant coat and oſnabrig overalls, the other part of his dreſs unknown; he took with him a violin, upon which he plays; he was ſeen to croſs South river ferry, and it is ſuppoſed he may be har- boured in Annapolis, as his mother lives there. Who- ever apprehends ſaid runaway, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home, paid by

1 ANNE HARWOOD.

May 31, 1794. 21. R. Harwood

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Padſworth Farm, on the 20th of April laſt, a mulatto girl named JENNY, about nineteen years of age, remarkably ſtout and handſome, with ſtrait black hair; had on when ſhe went away, a fine white muſlinet jacket and petticoat, a high crowned black beaver hat, with a narrow riband round it, blue ſaſh, cotton ſtockings, and leather ſhoes, with high heels; ſhe took with her ſundry articles of apparel, among others a red moreens petticoat, and a red and white calico jacket. I am informed ſhe ſaid, after ſhe left home, that ſhe had leave from her miſtreſs to hire herſelf, and that ſhe was then looking for a place, and it ſeems ſhe croſſed Patapſco river a few days after- wards and went to Baltimore-town in the ſtage. As ſhe was raiſed in that place and has relations there, it is probable ſhe is harboured among them. She is en- tirely unacquainted with all kinds of houſe work, and is ſubject to a hoarſe cough, and has ſome ſcars on her back and ſhoulders, occaſioned by her being ſcalded when a child. Whoever will apprehend ſaid girl, and bring her to the ſubſcriber, living about one mile from Queen-Anne, or ſecure her ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, if taken in this ſtate, if out of it THIRTY DOLLARS, and all rea- ſonable charges. 1st 11/3

ABRAHAM CLARK, Manager.

Prince-George's county, June 2, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on Tueſday the 20th ult. from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near the Governor's Bridge, negro HARRY, a likely well made fellow, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 26 years of age; had on and took with him, a blue frize or duffil coat, an over jacket and breeches of white plains, new ticklenburg ſhirt, felt hat, and country made ſhoes and ſtockings; he will probably endeavour to paſs for a free man, by the name of Boſton, as he hath for ſome time paſt ſaid he deſcended from a free wo- man of that name, and hath attended the general court ſeveral terms to petition for his freedom, but could never produce any evidence to induce any gentleman of the bar to file a petition for him. Whoever ap- prehends the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOL- LARS if taken up within twenty miles of home, and if at a greater diſtance the above reward, and all rea- ſonable charges if brought home.

1st 7/6 SAMUEL TYLER.

June 2, 1794.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me laſt Saturday; he croſſed the bay from An- napolis to Kent Iſland on Sunday about nine o'clock, and ſtole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coatee and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue ſurtout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, ſome little plaits in his wool, and dreſſes very faſhionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well ſized, black colour, reads a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reaſonable charges.

6 WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpoſes for which my lottery was inſtituted, and ſenſible that nothing ſhort of a ſucceſsful and ſpeedy collec- tion can enable me to do it. I hope thoſe friends who have been ſo obliging as to diſpoſe of tickets for me, will readily excuſe me for entreating the addi- tional favour of them to receive the monies ariſing on their reſpective ſales, and remit the ſame to major John Davidſon, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Cal- vert county; Mr. Joſeph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Eſquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myſelf, during the ſitting of the general court, at An- napolis, where I ſhall attend to receive them. I alſo flatter myſelf that every purchaſer will, on the ſlighteſt reflection, feel the propriety of my wiſhes to have the above buſineſs completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

9 PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Waſhington county, March 25, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

12 Of both

HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

7 RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thouſand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; ſaid land is divided into three tenements, all well im- proved, and abounding in timber of the firſt quality.

There is alſo on ſaid land a good MILL, now in good order, running two pair of ſtones, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in ti- mothy, and much more may be made with very little expence. The above land will be ſold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Perſons inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Beard's creek, Anne-Arundel county,
May 10, 1794. 3

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, ſome time about the laſt of December, or firſt of January paſt, a PACKET (which con- tained a number of papers) directed to THOMAS MARSH FORMAN. The papers can be of no uſe or value to any one but the ſubſcriber, who will feel him- ſelf much obliged to the finder, or the perſon who has the poſſeſſion of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the encloſed papers, to major SWAN, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward, for

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

April 10, 1794. 6

THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave this part o the country in a ſhort time, finds it neceſſary to remind thoſe perſons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is neceſſary their ſeveral accounts ſhould be cloſed in a ſhort time, for this pur- poſe he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART, at Dr. James Murray's, to ſettle and receive the ſeveral ba- lances that are due, and he is alſo directed to uſe com- pulſory methods in every inſtance where it may be neceſſary. 3

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for PROPERTY in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A VALUABLE FARM, ſituate on Cheſepeake-Bay, between Sandy Point and the mouth of Severn river, containing about the quantity of 150 acres of ſtrong level LAND, bounded on the eaſt by the bay, and on the weſt by Scocher's-creek, which laſt affords a very good harbour for veſſels. There is on ſaid land ſome very valuable white oak timber, and a quantity of marſh, which with care and attention will produce a large quantity of hay. The improvements are a ſmall dwelling, and an apple orchard.

Any perſon inclining to barter for, or purchaſe the above property, it is expected would wiſh to view the land, therefore a further deſcription is unneceſſary.

Mr. James Moſs, living adjoining the premiſes, will ſhew the ſame to any perſon wiſhing to ſee it. An indiſputable title in fee ſimple will be given to the purchaſer, by *Lancelot Warfield*. For terms apply to colonel *Elijah Roboſſon*, on Magothy, or the ſubſcriber.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

May 20, 1794. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Allegany county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my tract of land, ſituate in ſaid county, called GEORGE'S ADVENTURE, purſuant to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ZACHARIAH MAGRUDER.

May 5, 1794. 4 X

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Saturday the 21ſt of June, 1794, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A LOT of GROUND in Pig-Point, on Patuxent river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about one acre, late the property of JOSEPH WALKER, deceaſed; on a part of this lot is a large ſtore houſe, with four rooms below, to wit: a ſtore room, two compting-rooms, and a lumber room; there is a large cellar underneath, and a room for grain, &c. above. There is likewiſe on this lot another convenient ſtore houſe, and a ſmall tenement which has been occaſionally uſed as a ſtore and as a dwelling. This property will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may be determined on at the ſale. A credit will be given on the following terms; the purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber *as truſtee*, for the payment of one half of the purchaſe money within one year, and the reſidue within two years from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt to commence from that time. And, by virtue of the ſame decree, will be offered at public ſale, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on Tueſday the 24th day of June, 1794, a parcel of ground in the ſaid town, conſiſting of parts of ſeveral lots, on which is an old dwelling houſe, and ſome out houſes; and in another part of the town a convenient brick ſtore, with compting-room, a granary above, and a good cellar, late the property of the ſaid Joſeph Walker. Theſe lots will be ſold ſeparate, on the ſame terms as are above mentioned. The ſale of the firſt will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the court-houſe, and of the latter at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes.

WILLIAM KILTY, Truſtee.

Upper Marlborough, March 20, 1794. 3 X

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of June, 1794,

A TRACT of LAND, called *Blue-Plains*, and a ſmaller one adjoining, called *Addiſon's-Goodwill*, lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE FRAZER HAWKINS, deceaſed, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies nearly oppoſite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a ſufficiency of timber for its ſupport. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat-houſe and dairy, a good tobacco houſe and barn. There is on another part of the land a tenement, conſiſting of a dwelling houſe (with ſuitable out houſes), at preſent occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept. Theſe tracts, with the improvements, will be ſold together, on the following terms: The purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, *as truſtee*, for the payment of one half of the purchaſe money, with legal intereſt, within one year, and the remainder, with legal intereſt, within eighteen months from the day of ſale.

A plot of the land will be ſhewn, and further particulars reſpecting the conveyance and time of giving poſſeſſion, will be made known at the ſale, which will be at three o'clock, P. M. at the tavern above deſcribed.

WILLIAM KILTY, Truſtee.

Upper Marlborough, May 20th, 1794. 3 X

In CHANCERY, May 6, 1794.

ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS CROMWELL, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of WILLIAM MERRITT, deceaſed, be approved, and that the ſale, by him made, as ſtated in the ſaid report, of part of *Beſt Succeſs* and part of *Hall's Palace*, on the 24th day of March laſt, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the third Tueſday in June next; provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, before the ſixteenth inſtant.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

X

IN THE LAND-OFFICE.

By the CHANCELLOR, May 27, 1794.

The reverend Leonard Neale,
againſt
Michael Jenifer Stone, guardian to Frederick Stone.

THE ſaid Leonard Neale having long ſince entered his caveat in this office, againſt the ſaid Frederick Stone's certificate of a tract of land called MOBBERLY ENLARGED, in Charles county lying, and the ſaid Neale having never proſecuted the ſaid caveat, but as it is ſaid, having long ſince left the ſtate; it is ordered and adjudged, that unleſs the ſaid Neale, or his legal repreſentative, ſhall appear in the land-office on the third Monday of December next, agreeably to a ſubpœna this day iſſued out of the chancery court, and then and there ſupport his caveat aforeſaid, the ſame ſhall be then diſmiſſed; provided that the ſaid ſubpœna be regularly returned by the ſheriff of Charles county; and provided a copy of this order be inſerted, at leaſt three times ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth of June next.

2

Teſt. JOHN CALLAHAN, R. L. O. W. S.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the ſixteenth inſtant, a bright yellow negro man by the name of HARRY, he is about twenty-ſix years of age, (a white man was his father) very tall and gangling, of a pleaſant countenance, and ſpeaks free, his ankles appear as if they have been out of joint, with the ball of his heels under them, the nob of the broad part of his left foot cut off through the joint of his great toe, twenty months paſt, and now ſore, which occaſions him to limp, a ſcar on the flat of (I think) his left foot and toes, occaſioned by the cut of an axe, and his great toes ſtands much off. He was born the property of *James John Mackall*, deceaſed, of Calvert county, and afterwards belonged unto captain *Richard Parran*, deceaſed, of ſaid county, whoſe eſtate I purchaſed him out of; he is handy and ingenious, part of a ſhoemaker and carpenter, a good cooper and blackſmith, and forging of keys with the long and frequent uſe of them, has occaſioned his elopement, he is clear of truth, ſenſible and a great deceiver, but ſo remarkable that I think he cannot paſs by deception, it is ſuſpected that he will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and travel a diſtance. Whoever apprehends ſaid negro, and brings him home, if taken ten miles diſtance *fifteen ſhillings*, if fifty *thirty ſhillings*, and if one hundred the above reward, and reaſonable charges, otherwiſe, if taken ten miles and ſecured in a gaol, ſo that I get him again, *five ſhillings*, if fifty *fifteen ſhillings*, and if one hundred *twenty ſhillings*, excluſive of what the law allows, paid by

JOHN MACKALL.

St. Mary's, 19th May, 1794. 2 X

Extract from the proceedings of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 15th of May, 1794.

"RESOLVED, That this board meet on the firſt day of July next, for the purpoſe of appointing an ASSISTANT to the PROFESSOR of GRAMMAR and ENGLISH, who ſhall be entitled to receive, for his ſervices, at the rate of £.150 *per annum*, to be paid quarterly.

Teſt. 3 X A. C. HANSON."

N. B. It is neceſſary that the ſaid ASSISTANT be acquainted with the *Latin language* and *every branch of arithmetic*, and that he *write a fair good plain hand.*

Richard Tootell and Co.

Reſpectfully inform the citizens of Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county:

THOUGH he intends to the Weſt-Indies, the company will open a large and general aſſortment of WET and DRY GOODS, in this city—They will buy tobacco, corn, barley, wheat, lumber of all kinds, cord wood, oyſter ſhells, for lime, for which they will give the HIGHEST PRICE; he wants NEGROES of all kinds, buys and ſells horſes, &c.

Annapolis, May 21, 1794. 3

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we the ſubſcribers mean to apply to the next county court, to be holden for Saint-Mary's county, at Leonard-town, in the ſaid county, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land called SAINT WINEFRED'S FREEHOLD, lying and being in ſaid county, on Saint-Clement's Bay, according to the directions of the act of aſſembly, paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1786, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

E. PLOWDEN,
THOMAS ALLSTAN,
WILLIAM GOODRUM,
RICHARD MASON.

3

May 19th, 1794.

Hat Manufactory.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he ſtill carries on his HAT MANUFACTORY in this city, oppoſite Meſſ. RIDGELY and EVANS's ſtore; he has furniſhed himſelf with every article neceſſary in his branch, and flatters himſelf, by his attention to buſineſs, to give ſatisfaction to his cuſtomers. He has on hand a large aſſortment of fine and coarſe faſhionable hats, which he will ſell low for caſh, or on the uſual credit to his punctual cuſtomers.

3

JOHN LONG.

N. B. Fine and coarſe hats made at the above manufactory.

Annapolis, May 14, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ZEPHANIAH TURNER, late of Charles county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them legally authenticated, to

MARY TURNER, Executrix.

Port-Tobacco, May 15th, 1794. 2

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wedneſday the 26th of March, from the ſubſcriber, living at Allen's Freſh, a bright mulatto ſlave named PHILL CARTER, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his ankles crack very much when he walks, he has been accuſtomed to attend on horſes, and waiting about a houſe; had on and took with him a new parſon's gray cloth coat, with three buttons on each of the ſleeves and pockets, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, and ſatinet breeches, mixt ſtockings, new coarſe ſhoes, and a round hat, alſo a ſtriped coat, buff caſſimer jacket and breeches; he ſtole before he went off a large ſum of money, and on the 13th of April he came to my plantation and ſtole a ſmall ſorrel mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus, W. about twelve hands high. I am informed he has paſſed as a free man, and has ſold goods, and ſaid that he traded to Alexandria, George-town, and Annapolis; it is very poſſible that he is gone to Baltimore, as his father is living there on Howard's Hill, and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro and mare, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive the above reward. SIXTEEN DOLLARS will be given for the negro, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid.

RICHARD MASON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril. 2

Allen's Freſh, Charles county, May 12, 1794.

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will ſtand this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tueſdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL's, at the Head of South river, four days, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright ſorrel, handſomely marked with white, five years old this ſpring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handſomely formed, and equal, as to bone, ſinew, and action, to moſt horſes bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horſe Venetian, imported by captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.

Fayette will be at his ſtand at Mr. Thomas Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at ſix dollars each, and five ſhillings to the groom, if one mare only, but if the ſame perſon ſends two or three mares, one guinea each, and if four or more mares, four dollars each, and two ſhillings and ſixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the firſt of November, if not, eight dollars each mare will be charged. Good paſturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares of Mr. Bicknell at 2/6. per week, and ſuperior paſturage may be had on reaſonable terms, but he will not be liable for eſcapes or other accidents.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1794. 9

BADGER,

Is in high order, and ſtands this ſeaſon at the Haylands, the ſeat of JAMES CARROLL, on Rhode river, and covers mares at thirty ſhillings each.

BADGER is a beautiful ſorrel, fifteen hands two inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, ſtrong and active, four years old this ſpring; he was got by the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whoſe ſtock ſtands in the higheſt eſtimation of any in the ſtate of Maryland for carriage and ſaddle horſes, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare whoſe pedigree is unknown.

Good paſturage at 3/9 per week, but no warranty againſt eſcapes or accidents.

If the money is not paid on or before the firſt day of November next, the ſum to be paid for each mare will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the option of the proprietor of the horſe.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Haylands, February 29, 1794. 11 X

☞ EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been conſiderably enlarged within theſe few weeks paſt, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earlieſt and moſt authentic information, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhall be given in this paper, and from its very extenſive circulation throughout the union, it is preſumed to be an important vehicle for advertiſements &c. &c. Subſcriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on ſubſcribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore.

⁂ Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. 8

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